

The common name designations for the *Aphelocoma* Jays described above reflect their geographic locations. Presumably, the common name of Gray-breasted Jay (*A. ultramarina*) has been changed back to the previously used Mexican Jay (with no change in scientific name, A.O.U. 1995) to be consistent in using geographically descriptive names for the jays of this genus.

The Black-tailed Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila melanura*) is now recognized as two species. One, still called the Black-tailed Gnatcatcher, retains the same scientific name and is found from California to Texas. The other, the California Gnatcatcher (*P. californica*), ranges from Los Angeles County, California to southern Baja California. Co-occurrence with little or no interbreeding, as well as differences in morphology and vocalizations, form the bases for their separation (Auk 1989).

Only Peterson's western guide includes the Asian Brown Flycatcher (*Muscicapa dauurica*), an Asian bird listed as accidental in the Aleutians (Attu, A.O.U. 1987). Its scientific name should be changed in this guide from *M. latirostris* to *M. dauurica* in order to conform with current A.O.U. terminology (A.O.U. 1987). Additionally, those of you with Aleutian bird lists may have this species indicated as being the Gray-breasted Flycatcher, designated with either of the two scientific names shown above. Change its English name to Asian Brown Flycatcher to conform with international usage (A.O.U. 1989), and, if necessary, update its scientific name.

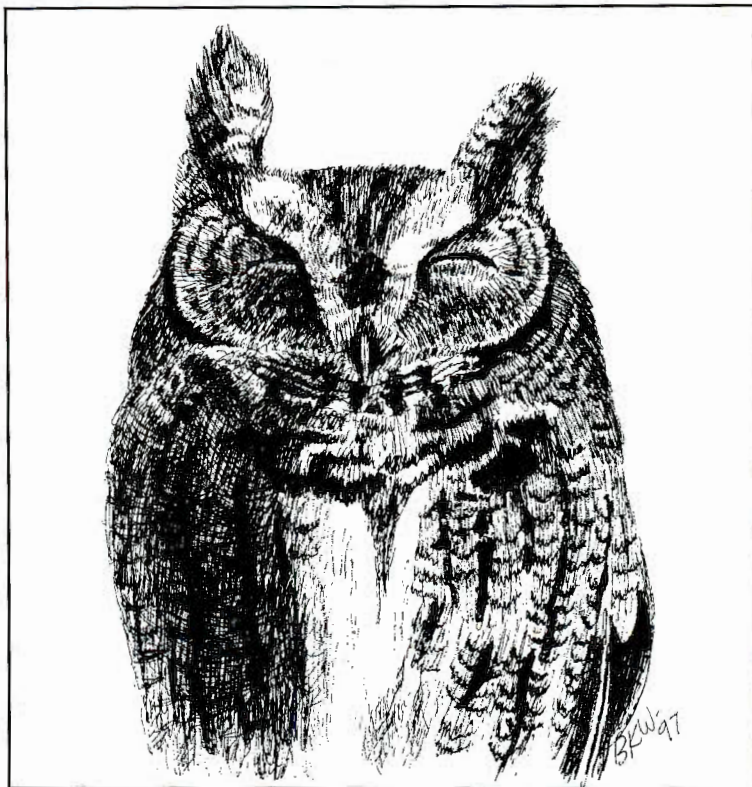
*Bicknell's race of the Gray-cheeked Thrush (*Catharus minimus*) is now considered to be a separate species, Bicknell's Thrush (*C. bicknelli*). This bird of southeastern Canada and New England's mountains is pictured in the National Geographic field guide. Its habitat preferences, song, morphology, warmer back color, and migration patterns differ from those of the Gray-cheeked Thrush (Auk 1995). For a more complete description of this species, see Ouellet, 1993.

The common name of the Eye-browed Thrush (*Turdus obscurus*) an Asian visitor to the Aleutians, should be changed to Eyebrowed Thrush (same scientific name) in accordance with Eurasian terminology (Auk 1989).

The species designation of the scientific name of Crissal Thrasher (*Toxostoma crissale*) is listed as *dorsale* in Golden Press's field guide. It should be changed to

crissale. This modification allows the species name of this bird to conform with that intended when it received its original scientific description in 1858 (A.O.U. 1985).

Only Peterson's western guide and Golden Press's guide include the Brown Tree-Pipit (*Anthus trivialis*), a Eurasian species accidental in western Alaska (Robbins et al. 1983). Owners of these guides should change its



Eastern Screech-Owl drawing by Brian K. Willis.

common name to Tree Pipit to conform with the British Ornithologists' Union (A.O.U. 1995).

The common name of Olive Tree-Pipit (*Anthus hodgsoni*) should be changed to Olive-backed Pipit with the scientific name remaining unchanged. This name change for this Asian visitor conforms with the British Ornithologists' Union (Auk 1995).

*Change Water Pipit (*Anthus spinoletta*) to American Pipit (*A. rubescens*). "Our" bird was formerly considered to be merely a race of the Holarctic *A. spinoletta*, but the two forms occur without interbreeding in southern Siberia (Auk 1989).

The Yellow-green Vireo of southern Texas is pictured as a race of the Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*) in both the Golden and National Geographic field guides. It is now once again recognized as a separate species, *V. flavoviridis*, retaining its same common name. This return